

TWO NEW SPECIES OF ONCIDERINI (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) FROM THE STATE OF JALISCO, MEXICO

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Abstract.—Two new species of the tribe Onciderini are described from the Pacific Coast of Mexico, *Taricanus zaragozai*, NEW SPECIES and *Lochmaeocles grisescens*, NEW SPECIES. Information on some biological aspects of *Taricanus zaragozai* is included.

Resumen.—Dos nuevas especies de la tribu Onciderini son descritas de la costa del pacífico en México, *Lochmaeocles grisescens* y *Taricanus zaragozai*. Se incluye información sobre algunos aspectos de la biología de *Taricanus zaragozai*.

Key Words.—Insecta, Cerambycidae, Onciderini, Taxonomy, New Species, Bionomics

As a result of intensive collecting of Cerambycidae during the last seven years in the Chamela region of Jalisco, Mexico, numerous new species have been described (Chemsak & Giesbert 1986, Giesbert 1986, Hovore 1987, Chemsak & Linsley 1988). In this paper, two new species, *Lochmaeocles grisescens*, NEW SPECIES and *Taricanus zaragozai*, NEW SPECIES are described. The Chamela region is situated on the Pacific coast of the state of Jalisco; the floral community is tropical deciduous forest (Bullock 1988).

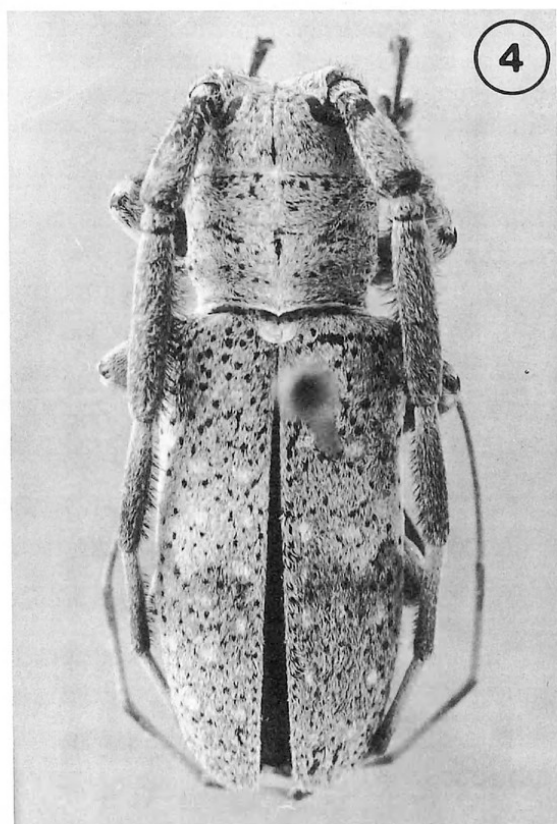
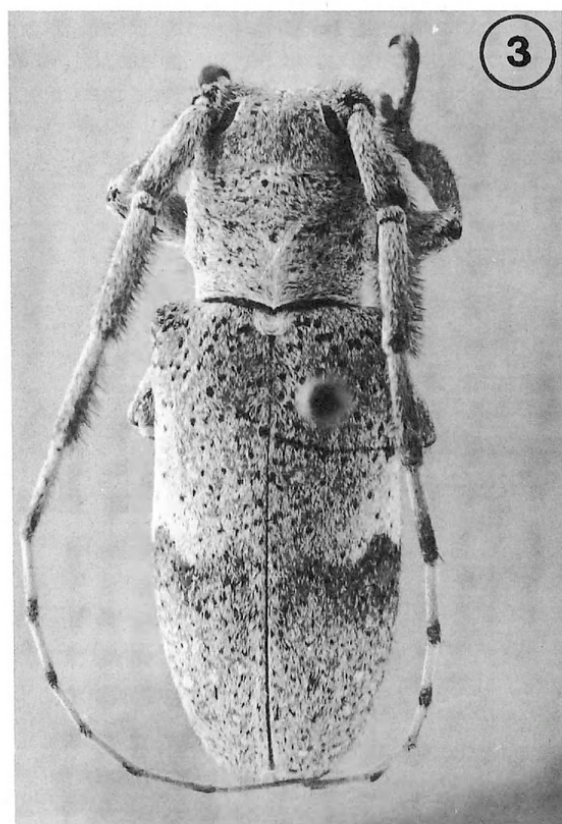
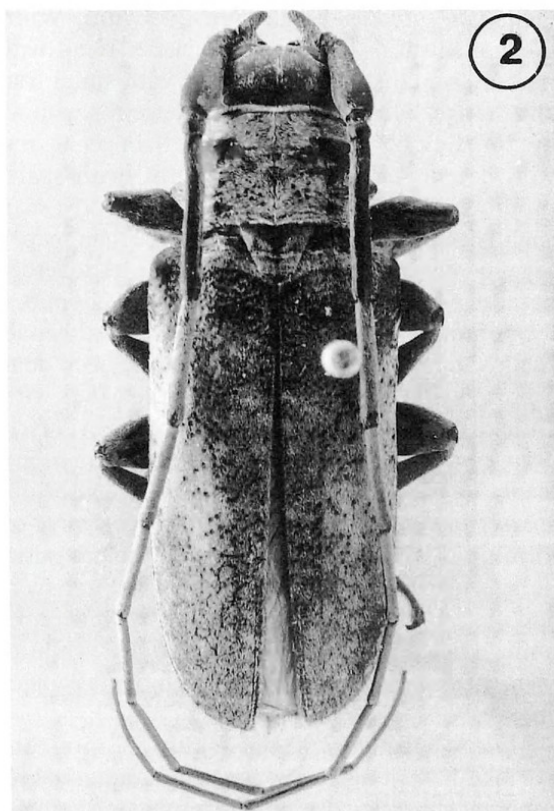
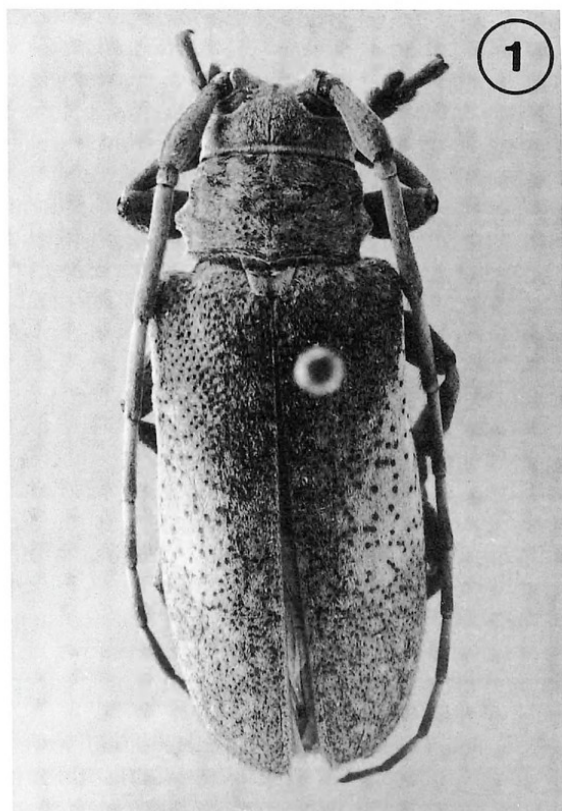
The genus *Lochmaeocles* is predominantly neotropical with only six species previously known from Mexico (Chemsak et al., 1992). *Taricanus* is a Mexican genus and was previously monotypic, containing only *T. truquii* Thomson (Dillon & Dillon 1946).

Depository Abbreviations.—Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM); Estación de Biología Chamela, UNAM, (EBCH); Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley (EMEC); Frank T. Hovore (FHEC) and R. Turnbow (RTEC).

LOCHMAEOCLES GRISESCENS NOGUERA & CHEMSAK, NEW SPECIES

Types.—HOLOTYPE Female: MEXICO: JALISCO: 21 km N of Melaque, 15 Jun 1990, A luz, F. A. Noguera; deposited in the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. ALLOTYPE. MEXICO. JALISCO: 7.6 km N of Chamela, at light, 16 Jul 1987, R. Turnbow. PARATYPES: same locality but with the following data: 2 females, Fiesta Americana sign, 15 Jul 1987, Chemsak, EG & JM Linsley, at light (deposited EMEC); 17–22 July 1987, F. T. Hovore, at billboard lights (deposited FHEC); 1 male, 21 km N of Melaque, 21 Jul 1992, at light, Noguera (deposited EBCH).

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Figures 1–4. Figure 1. *Lochmaeocles grisescens* Noguera & Chemsak, female. Figure 2. *Lochmaeocles grisescens* Noguera & Chemsak, male. Figure 3. *Taricanus zaragozai* Noguera & Chemsak, female. Figure 4. *Taricanus zaragozai* Noguera & Chemsak, male.

Female (holotype).—Length: 20.3 mm. Width: 7.5 mm. Form elongate, subcylindrical, robust; integument dark red-brown to black. Head with front uneven; area at base of labrum transversely rugose; frontal suture impressed, with small triangular depression at apex; pubescence sparse, white and orange, lateral margins orange; vertex with white pubescence sparse, variegated with orange; lower eye lobes ovate, broad and longer than genae, margins with short orange and white pubescence; genae with deeper and broader punctures, with sparse orange and white pubescence; antennal tubercles prominent; antennae $1.1\times$ longer than body; scape more or less strongly dilated at apex; third segment slightly curved at middle, $1.3\times$ longer than scape; eleventh segment shorter than tenth; first and second segments with sparse white and orange pubescence, remaining segments densely white pubescent at basal two-thirds, apical one-third sparsely pubescent; all segments fringed with a line of black setae. Pronotum $1.5\times$ wider than long; lateral tubercles moderately prominent and blunt; apex with broad shallow depression; base with narrow, deep depression, which extends to lateral tubercles; disk with 3 prominent calluses; sides of middle callus with transverse rugosities and small granules; sides with strong transverse rugosities; pubescence sparse, white and orange; anterior margin with white and orange pubescence. Elytra $1.7\times$ longer than broad; humeri angular, with apices rounded and projecting feebly forward; basal punctures deep, denser obliquely from humeri to middle, becoming finer and sparser toward apex; white pubescence sparse on basal area over dense punctures, denser at middle forming a white fascia interrupted before suture and apical one-third with areas of sparse white pubescence. Prosternum narrow, angled transversely, with white pubescence moderately dense; meso- and metasternum moderately densely white pubescent; mesepisternum, mesepimeron and metepisternum variegated with orange. Abdomen white pubescent, segments margined with pale yellow; last segment emarginate, with triangular depression extending from apex to middle and continuing as deep groove.

Male.—Length: 22.3 mm. Width: 8.1 mm. Similar to female, body more elongate. Head with lower eye lobe $1.6\times$ longer than genae; interantennal region with depression that extends to middle of front; antennal tubercles prominent, projecting outward and directed inward; antennae $1.7\times$ longer than body; scape with strong transverse rugosities beneath, becoming feebler toward apex; third segment $1.4\times$ longer than scape. Pronotum $1.7\times$ wider than long; anterior margin slightly emarginate. Elytra twice as long as wide. Prosternum with prominent transverse tubercle at middle. Legs with procoxae more prominent, tumid, with obtuse tubercle and strong irregular rugosities on internal side; profemora with transverse rugosities at apex of posterior face. Abdomen with last sternite uniformly convex.

Diagnosis.—This species may be easily separated from all other known *Lochmaeocles* by the sparse pubescence and by the lack of a distinct pubescent pattern on the elytra. The dark integument and the sparse white pubescence give this species an overall gray cast to its appearance. This coloration is not known for other species in the genus.

Material Examined.—See types.

TARICANUS ZARAGOZAI NOGUERA AND CHEMSAK, NEW SPECIES

Types.—HOLOTYPE female: MEXICO. JALISCO: Chamela, 19 Dec 1989, F. A. Noguera, on *Prosopis juliflora*; deposited in the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. PARATYPES (all deposited in EBCH, except as indicated): MEXICO. JALISCO: Chamela, 19 Jan 1984, S. H. Bullock (1 female); Dec 1986, F. A. Noguera (1 female); 22 Oct 1987, F. A. Noguera (1 male); 28 Oct 1987, F. A. Noguera, on *Caesalpinia eryostachis* (1 female & 1 male); 29 Oct 1987, F. A. Noguera, on *Delonix regia* (1 female); 29 Oct 1987, F. A. Noguera (1 female); 30 Oct 1987, F. A. Noguera, on *Caesalpinia eryostachis* (1 female); 16 Nov 1987, F. A. Noguera (1 male); 22 Nov 1987, F. A. Noguera, on *Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (2 females); 23 Nov 1987, F. A. Noguera, on *Caesalpinia eryostachis* (2 females); 28 Nov 1987, F. A. Noguera, on *Caesalpinia eryostachis* (1 female); 1 Dec 1987, F. A. Noguera, on *Delonix regia* (1 male, 1 female); 9 Dec 1987, F. A. Noguera, on *Caesalpinia* sp.; 9 Dec 1987, F. A. Noguera,

on *Leucaena* sp. (1 female); 1 Dec 1988, F. A. Noguera, on *Delonix regia* (1 female); 19 Dec 1989, F. A. Noguera, on *Prosopis juliflora* (3 females); 20 Dec 1989, F. A. Noguera, on *Caesalpinia eryostachis* (1 male, 2 females); Puerto Marquez, 23 Dec 1971, D. Kistner; Chamela, 6–12 Oct 1988, F. T. Hovore, R. L. Penrose (4 males, 2 females); Playa Careyes, 6, 11 Oct 1988, on *Acacia*, R. L. Penrose (6 males, 3 females); Chamela, 15–21 Oct 1987, E. F. Giesbert (1 male); 7 km N of Melaque, 4 Oct 1991, F. A. Noguera, A. Rodriguez (4 males, 5 females).

Female (holotype).—Length: 16.8 mm. Width: 5.9 mm. Form elongate, subcylindrical, moderately robust; integument dark red-brown to black. Head with front and vertex deeply punctate, pubescence fulvous, variegated with white cast; lower eye lobes ovate and broad, internal margins with white pubescence, external margins fulvous pubescent; genae twice as long as lower eye lobes, pubescence white, variegated with fulvous; antennal tubercles moderately prominent; antennae $1.5\times$ longer than body; scape moderately dilated toward apex, depressed dorsoventrally; third segment straight, $1.3\times$ longer than scape; eleventh segment $1.4\times$ longer than tenth; first 4 segments clothed with white pubescence variegated with brown, remaining segments white pubescent, apices brown; first to fourth segments densely fimbriate beneath with long, black, white and fulvous hairs, fifth segment with black hairs only. Pronotum $1.3\times$ longer than broad; sides with small tubercle at each side; sides almost straight, slightly impressed behind tubercles; apex and disk with several transverse rugosities that extend to sides; base with shallow depression at middle; pubescence white, variegated with fulvous, apical and basal one-third with fulvous line. Scutellum trapezoidal, with median depression, pubescence white and fulvous at middle. Elytra twice as long as broad; sides almost straight, slightly wider behind middle; punctures sparse, deep, becoming shallower toward apex; basal punctures with small granules that become denser toward humeri; humeri angular, apices rounded with several contiguous granules; pubescence white with sparse irregular fulvous maculae, white pubescence denser at middle, forming incomplete pale fascia; irregular brown stripe present behind fascia; humeri with brown pubescence. Prosternum moderately wide, convex, with longitudinal median depression, pubescence white at base and fulvous at apex; meso- and metasternum with white pubescence, sides fulvous; mesepisterna and mesepimera with brown and fulvous pubescence; metepisterna white pubescent, variegated with fulvous. Legs with pubescence white and fulvous; femora with anterior margin straight, posterior margin curved, more or less strongly dilated toward apex; profemora with internal side rugose; protibiae curved, meso- and metatibiae straight. Abdomen with white pubescence variegated with fulvous at sides; last sternite emarginate at apex, median depression triangular.

Male.—Length: 14.3 mm. Width: 4.9 mm. Form similar, less robust. Head with interantennal region more concave; antennal tubercles more prominent; antennae twice as long as body, base of scape with a small longitudinal groove and 2 transverse grooves on lower margin; third segment $1.5\times$ longer than scape; third and fourth segments dilated. Pronotum $1.4\times$ wider than long, apex slightly impressed. Prosternum impressed longitudinally. Procoxae more prominent with subacute tubercle; profemora parallel-sided and more rugose. Abdomen with last sternite slightly impressed at apex.

Diagnosis.—This species may be separated from *T. truquii* Thomson by the following combination of characters: front, vertex and elytra with sparse punctures; elytra with the granules less evident and sparse; pubescence white; elytra with an incomplete white fascia and an irregular band of brown pubescence behind the middle fascia; maculae fulvous with white centers.

Bionomics.—The activity of the adults begins at the end of the rainy season and only leguminosae are utilized as host plants. The host species recorded to date are: *Caesalpinia eryostachis*, *C. caladenia*, *C. sclerocarpa*, *Acacia angustissima*, *A. cochliacantha*, *Alvizia* sp., *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, *Lonchocarpus eriocarinalis*, *Leucaena* sp., *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, *Lonchocarpus eriocarinalis*, *Leucaena* sp., *Mimosa arenosa*, *Delonix regia* (introduced species), and *Prosopis juliflora*. All of these records are from reared material.

Etymology.—We dedicate this species to Santiago Zaragoza C., of the Instituto de Biología, UNAM.

Material Examined.—See types.

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